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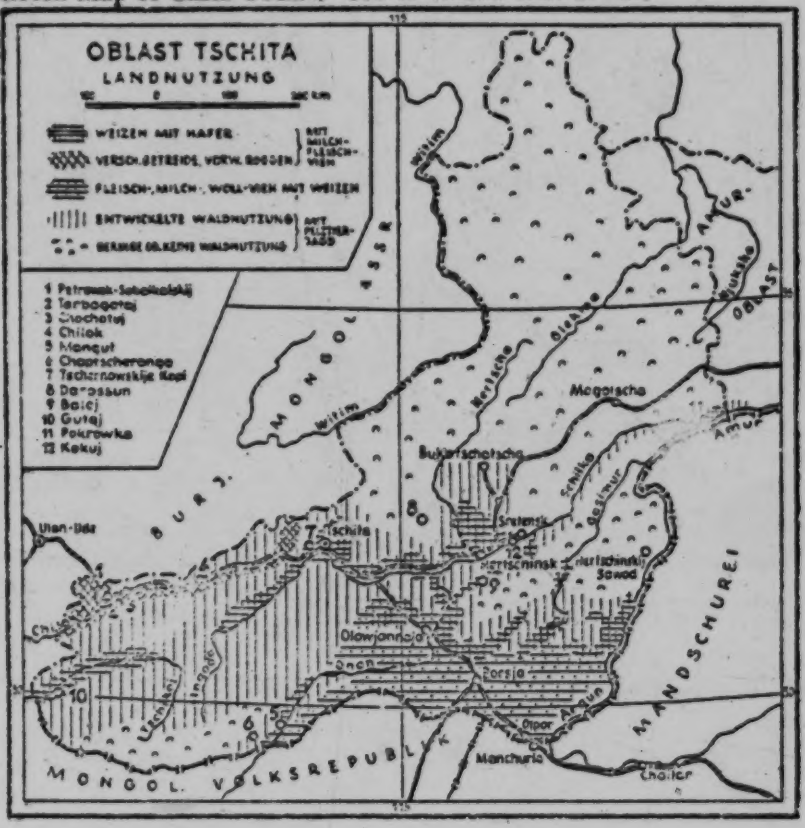
Sketch Map of Chita Oblast: Use to Which Land Is Put:



wheat with oats } with dairy and meat livestock

various grains, predominantly rye } with dairy and meat livestock

meat, dairy, and wool livestock with wheat

developed exploitation of the forests } with hunting of fur-bearing animals

slight or no exploitation of the forests } with hunting of fur-bearing animals

1. Petrovsk-Zabaykal'skiy
2. Tarbagatay
3. Khokhotuy
4. Khilok
5. Mangut
6. Khapcheranga
7. Chernovskiye Kopi
8. Darasun
9. Baley
10. Gutay
11. Pokrovka
12. Kokuy

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Sketch Map of the Amur Oblast: Land Exploitation:

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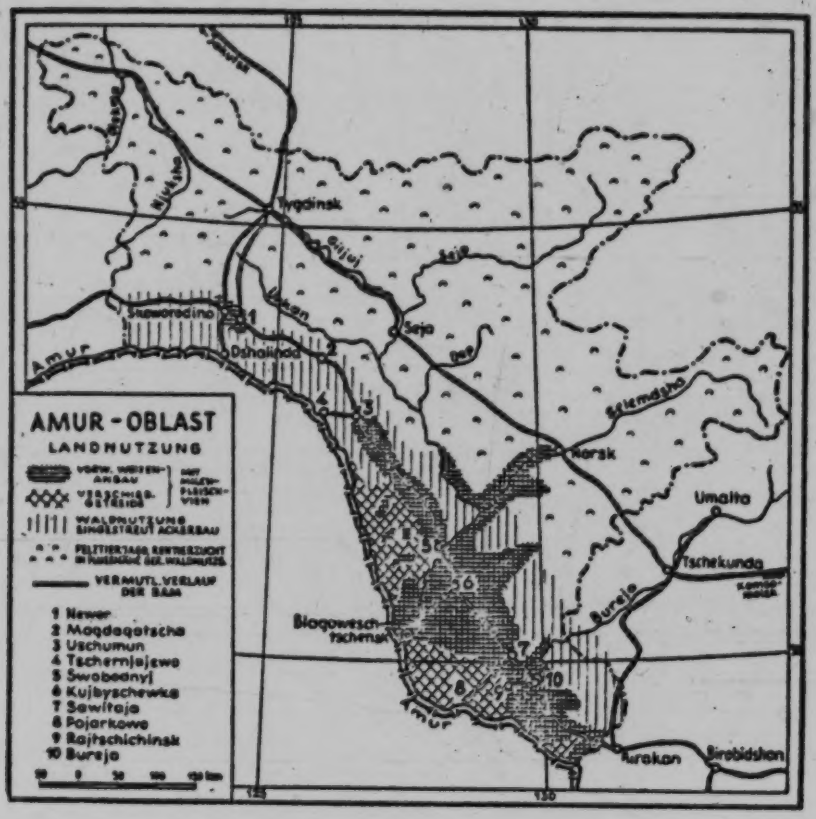

Predominantly cultivation of wheat } with dairy and meat livestock

Various grains }

Exploitation of the forests intermixed with scattered agriculture

Hunting of fur-bearing animals, breeding of reindeer, slight exploitation of the forests near the rivers

Presumed course of the BAM

1. Never
2. Magdagachi
3. Ushumun
4. Chernyayevo
5. Svobodnyy
6. Kuybyshevka
7. Zavitaya
8. Poyarkovo
9. Raychikhinsk
10. Bureya

18*

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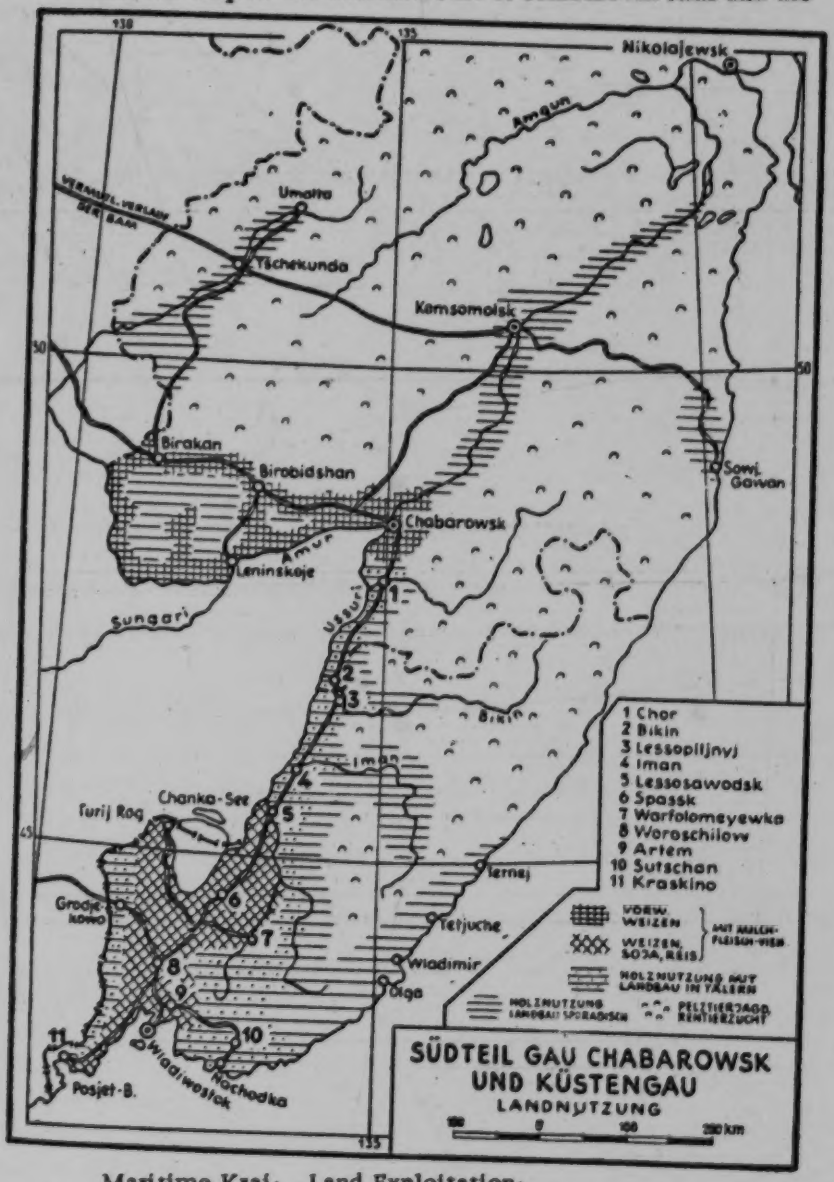
Sketch Map of the Southern Part of Khabarovsk Krai and the



Maritime Krai: Land Exploitation:

(Captions to map on following page)

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(Captions to Map on page 282)

1. Khor
2. Bikin
3. Lesopil'noye
4. Iman
5. Lesozavodsk
6. Spassk
7. Varfolomeyevka
8. Voroshilov
9. Artem
10. Suchan
11. Kraskino

Predominantly wheat } with dairy and meat livestock
Wheat, soy beans, rice } with dairy and meat livestock
Exploitation of wood with agriculture in the valleys
Exploitation of wood with sporadic agriculture
Hunting of fur-bearing animals, reindeer breeding

black earth regions in southern Russia have a damp spring and a dry summer. Here it is the reverse: the spring is dry; the summer, on the other hand, is very damp. 134

On the lower Bureya red earth is diffused under lightly podsolized soil. This red earth is the product of the weathering of gray Tertiary slate, and it owes its brick red color to enrichment by iron oxide. This red earth indicates that the climate of the Tertiary period must have been much warmer than it is at present. Also on the lower Amur the same Tertiary red earth has been determined. "Grapes, cork trees, and tigers are vestiges of that time when the red earth was forming, while pines, firs, and reindeers harmonize very well with the present-day formation of soil of the podsol and swamp type," says Glinka (70).

70. Glinka, K. D. O drevnikh protsessakh vyvetrivanniia v Priamurie /On the Old Weathering Processes in the Amur Region/. Pochvovedeniie, 1911.

Sketch Map of the Jewish Autonomous Oblast:

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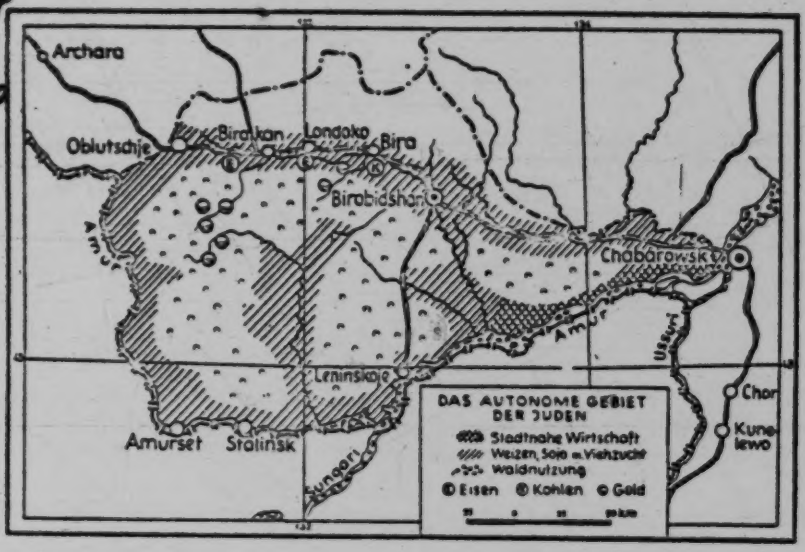

Economy in the Vicinity of a City
Wheat, soy beans, with livestock
Exploitation of the forests
(E) Iron
(K) Coal
Gold

climate and then also to the great masses of water which flow together here in the Amur, Sungari, and Ussuri. With the relatively low position of the plain these great masses of water permit the ground water to rise very high to the water level of the rivers. The swampiness is also fostered by the old sea deposits lying in the ground of the plain. These sea deposits mostly form a solid, impermeable layer of loam. In addition there is a further difference, which lies in the state of development of the landscape. In contrast to the thickly settled, cultivated landscape of the Zeya-Bureya plain, the Amur plain is occupied only in its southern part and here, too, only in strips--along the railroad and along the Amur. The largest part, especially the area below Khabarovsk, is only sporadically occupied by settlements, which here completely disappear in the vast natural landscape.

After the break through in the Bureya Mountain Range, where the Amur is in places compressed to a width of almost 500 meters, the river expands to a true lowland stream. The banks become low and move back, numerous islands, often of great length, occur and divide the river into very many arms. Normal widths of 2 to 5 kilometers are no longer a rarity. The Sungari, which the Amur takes in here from the right, comes far from the south of Manchuria and brings warmer water to the Amur; accordingly, the Amur below the mouth of the Sungari becomes free of ice earlier and also remains open longer. Forty-five kilometers above Khabarovsk and the real mouth of the Amur, the Amur receives the Kasakevichevsk River, the first arm of the Ussuri coming from the south.

The Khabarovsk plain spreads out opposite the mouth of the Sungari and the Ussuri. Thick layers of loam form the base here and, through their impermeability, cause the area's great inclination toward swampiness. As a consequence of this, the areas near the rivers are the least suitable for agriculture, which occurs first on the somewhat higher, better-drained land. In contrast to the Zeya-Bureya plain, therefore, vast areas here remain swampy meadow steppes in their natural state and are used as meadows or hay fields. However, dry ridges and mountain groups also appear in the middle of the Khabarovsk plain. These ridges and mountain groups consists of Paleozoic layers (carbon) and are covered with forests. Their absolute height often reaches 500 meters.

The entire area within the arc of the Amur from Pashkovo to the mouth of the Ussuri belong to the Jewish Autonomous Oblast. Northern border runs north of the railroad line. The oblast covers 36,800 square

634 kilometers, and its population numbers /255/ 108,400 (1939), of which
131 approximately half are Jews. This region is drained by the Bira, whose upper valley is also used by the railroad, and by the Bidzhan. Both of these rivers run through broad valley meadows, which are covered with cultivated fields. From the two rivers the region has also received the
361 name of "Birobidzhan," which is often used. The capital of this oblast also bears the name of "Birobidzhan." Lying on the railroad at the point where the railroad leaves the Bira, this city has around 30,000
[299] inhabitants (1939). Worthy of note is a large clothing and knitted goods factory, which is the sole large installation of this type in the entire
135 Far Eastern region. The western part of the oblast, which has already been mentioned in the discussion of the Bureya Highland, is rich in the most varied natural resources, of which the coal deposits of Bira and the iron ore of Kimkan are supposed to become the basis for the establish-
241 ment of a local heavy industry. The Jews are in all occupations, even in agriculture. In the large section of the west the cultivation of wheat and soybeans predominates; in the smaller eastern section, which is in-
234 fluenced by the nearness of the large city of Khabarovsk, the cultivation of potatoes and vegetables and the breeding of dairy livestock predominate.

361 Khabarovsk, which lies below the mouth of the Ussuri on the right side of the Amur, is the administrative and economic center of the entire Amur region. Its favorable location, in terms of transportation, in the center of a mighty river system and at the end of the Amur and Ussuri Railroad has permitted the city to grow very quickly into a large
[161] city. Having a population of only 52,045 in 1926, Khabarovsk almost quadrupled its population by 1929 when it had 199,364 inhabitants, and today its population has probably exceeded 300,000. This rapid
[39] growth in population goes back above all to the expansion and construction of industrial plants. In the foreground is machine construction, especially the construction of machinery for agricultural purposes, the processing of metal and of wood, and a food industry which is brought together in large plants. As the center of the Amur shipping, Khabarovsk has a shipyard in which coastal vessels are also built. A modern cracking
[382] installation has been added to the older oil refinery in order to process
[508] the oil from Sakhalin. Khabarovsk is the center of all air traffic in the Far East. Several airports are available, and, in addition, there
[241] are plants for the construction of airplanes and automobiles. In the wide surroundings of the city there has developed an agricultural economy which is typical of areas near cities and in which the cultivation of vegetables and the breeding of dairy livestock predominate.